July 19, 1775. NUMB. 2430.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

A large ſalt-petre work being eſtabliſhed, under the inſpection of a Committee, and as Gentlemen in the interior parts of the country may be inclined to erect others, for their information you are deſired to republiſh the Proceſs of making Salt-petre, reviſed, with new additions, by Dr. RUSH, *who communicated the information, and one of the Committee for that purpoſe.*

[*Country Gentlemen (excluſive of the public good) will find an agreeable and profitable amuſement in erecting works of this kind.*]

IT has long been an opinion among chemiſts and natural hiſtorians, that Salt-Petre is a natural production. It has been ſaid to be found in large quantities on the ſurface of the earth in Perſia, India, and China, where it is ſaid to impart a coldneſs to the atmoſphere; but ſome late enquiries give us reaſon to ſuſpect that the whole of theſe accounts are without foundation. They were probably propagated by the natives of theſe countries, only to preſerve in their hands the manufactory of ſo uſeful an article of trade. All the ſalt-petre which is imported from the Eaſt-Indies is made by art. I would not be underſtood to mean, that this ſalt is never found in a native ſtate. It is ſometimes found adhering to large rocks. It is likewiſe found in a native ſtate under the arches of bridges, and in vaults, or wine-cellars; but in theſe places it is found in ſuch ſmall quantities, that we are ſeldom at the pains of collecting it. It is found in a larger quantity in a native ſtate in ſeveral plants; but of this I ſhall ſay more hereafter.

The manufactory of ſalt-petre is now no longer confined to the Eaſt-Indies, but is carried on with equal advantages in many parts of Europe, particularly in Germany and France. I ſhall mention the ſeveral proceſſes which are uſed for this purpoſe in each of theſe countries.

Crammer, a German chemiſt of conſiderable note, recommends the following method of making ſalt-petre, which he ſays is practiſed with great ſucceſs in many parts of Germany. He orders lime, rubbiſh of all kinds, garden-mould, and aſhes to be mixed together, and moiſtened from time to time with urine, care being taken to ſtir them frequently. They ſhould be all put into a ſmall houſe, with a window towards the north-eaſt. He does not direct, as ſome have ſuppoſed, to leave this houſe open towards the north-eaſt, becauſe the nitrous particles are brought from that quarter, but becauſe the winds from the north-eaſt in that country, are generally accompanied with that temperature of the air, which is moſt agreeable to the formation of the nitre. * In a month or two this maſs will be ſo much impregnated with nitre, that one pound of it will yield two ounces of the ſalt.

The King of Pruſia was early ſenſible of the importance of a ſalt-petre manufactory in his dominions, and has therefore for this purpoſe always obliged his farmers to build their fences of common earth, mixed with a quantity of ſtraw and dung. Theſe ſubſtances corrupt in the courſe of a few years. The fences are then ſhaved, or wholly taken down, and afford a large quantity of ſalt-petre.

The ſweepings of the ſtreets of a ſingle village in Hanover, afford all the ſalt-petre that is uſed in the whole of that electorate. Dr. Franklin, from whom I received this peice of information, aſſured me, that the manufactory of the ſalt from the above materials was ſo ſimple, that it was carried on entirely by an illiterate old man and his wife.—The greateſt part of the ſalt-petre that comes from India is obtained nearly in the ſame manner. It is prepared entirely from the offals of the city of Patna.

Mr. La Roux of the academy of Rouen informed me, that the following receipt had been found to anſwer very well in many parts of France for the manufactory of this ſalt. It is taken from Glauber, a German chemiſt. I ſhall deliver it in his own words.

"I will ſhew a way to ſuch as have no inheritance left them from their parents, nor have any thing to come to them by marriage, by what means they may, without labour or trouble, get a treaſure for their children:—

"First. Let ſuch a one take care to have ſome ſhade or hovel made, to join to that ſide of his dwelling, that lies in the middle betwixt the north and eaſt part of heaven, or ſome other more convenient place, ſo as to admit the ſun and air to it, but to keep off the rain. Under this penthouſe or hovel, let him dig a large pit, and with the earth he digs out, let him make banks round the pit's mouth, ſo that it may keep the rain off on every ſide. This done, let him each day, in every year, or whenſoever he can conveniently, carry and throw into that pit theſe following matters, ſo long till his neceſſity forceth him to dig all out again, and ſee how much treaſure he has got, even while he ſlept. Now theſe matters are, all ſharp and bitter herbs, growing in by-places, amongſt buſhes, and on the way-ſide, and ſuch as beaſts feed not on, as eſula, cicuta or hemlock, henbane, fumotory, the thick ſtalks of tobacco, that are thrown away in thoſe places where it is planted, the hard ſtalks of colwort, which the beaſts eat not of, and likewiſe all thoſe things they leave in their troughs; likewiſe, fir-tops or apples, if you have them at hand; alſo the leaves that fall from the trees in autumn are to be gathered; alſo pidgeons dung, hens dung, birds and hens feathers; the aſhes which women generally make their lees with, and other aſhes that is not fit for that uſe, as alſo ſuch out of which the lee is already extracted; the ſoot of chimnies, hogs hair, the horns of oxen and cows, and the bones the dogs eat not off. All theſe matters may be thrown into this pit, and that he may the ſooner fill it, he may gather as much as he can from all the bordering places, and throw it therein, ſo that in one or two years time he may, with all theſe things, fill up his pit: Mean while, he muſt pour into the pit the urine gathered in his houſe, and that he may have enough, he muſt get as much as he can from his neighbours, ſo as to keep the things thrown into the pit in continual moiſture, whereby they may the ſooner putrify. In want of urine common water may be taken; if ſea water or other ſalt water can be had, it will be better. Alſo the brine of fiſhes pickle, and the ſalting or ſalt water that fleſh is macerated (or pickled in) are of good uſe; alſo the blood of oxen, cows, calves, and ſheep, which you may eaſily have at the butchers; all theſe things, putrifying together, do put on the nature and property of ſalt-petre.

"If now all theſe matters in your full pit ſhall have well putrified, then ceaſe from pouring on any more moiſture, and all the things are to be left ſo long until they are dried—then if you need money, let a ſalt-petre maker be ſought for, and bargain with him about the price of drawing of your ſalt-petre by water, of making it and ſelling it. This done, caſt the remaining earth into a pit, together with the remaining lixivium, that ſhot not into nitre, and there leave it for a year or two, and moiſten it ſometimes with urine, or if you have not this, with common water. This earth will again yield ſalt-petre, but not above half ſo much as at firſt."

But the greateſt quantity of ſalt-petre that is conſumed in France is prepared in Paris from the ruins of old ſtone buildings, pigeon-houſes, ſtables, and all ſuch putrid maſſes of vegetable or animal matters as have been long covered †. To theſe a quantity of lime or aſhes is added, which is ſaid to evolve the ſalt from the ſaid ingredients.

Nitre, beſides being obtained by the artificial proceſs we have deſcribed, may be obtained in a conſiderable quantity in a native ſtate from certain plants. The tobacco is ſtrongly impregnated with it ‡. Thoſe plants which contain Salt-Petre, always ſparkle when they are thrown into the fire. But there is another leſs equivocal method of knowing whether a plant contains any quantity of this Salt. Bruiſe the plant well and preſs the juice from it. Put this juice into an earthen pot, and place it in a cool cellar, firſt pouring a little ſweet oil upon the ſurface of it to prevent its becoming mouldy. If the plant contains any nitre you will find it in the form of chryſtals on the ſides of the veſſel in ſix weeks or two months.

The method of extracting the ſalt-petre is nearly the ſame, whatever ingredients we may employ for making it. The ingredients are put into tubs, barrels or hogſheads, perforated at their bottoms. Rain, river, or very pure ſpring water is poured upon them, which gradually diſſolves all the ſalt they contain, and conveys it drop by drop into veſſels provided to receive it. The nitre in this ſtate contains a large quantity of common ſalt. Before I explain in what manner this ſalt is to be ſeparated from the nitre, it will be neceſſary to premiſe that bare *evaporation*, by boiling or otherways, will chryſtalize common ſalt, but that *cold* and *reſt* are neceſſary to chryſtalize nitre. The LEE (if I may ſo call it) made from the materials which yield nitre, is put into a large copper veſſel, and is gradually boiled away, till chryſtals of common ſalt begin to form in it. Theſe are taken out with a large ladle as faſt as they form, and thrown into a large baſket, which ſtands directly over the veſſel in which the liquor is boiling—when no more chryſtals of common ſalt can be found, the liquor is taken off the fire, and emptied into a number of copper pans, in a cellar, in which it ſoon ſhoots into chryſtals of Salt-petre. The ſalt has now undergone its degree of purification. As a quantity of common ſalt ſtill adheres to the chryſtals of nitre, it is neceſſary to diſſolve them in pure water, and boil them in the manner we ſaid before. A much leſs quantity of common ſalt is obtained now than formerly—The nitre, after its ſecond chriſtalization, is uſed chiefly for the purpoſes of medicine, and curing proviſions. But there is a third degree of purification neceſſary, before all the common ſalt can be compleatly ſeparated from it. It is carried on in the ſame manner as the former ones were. The Salt-petre is now in its higheſt ſtate of purity, in which ſtate only it is uſed for the manufactory of GUNPOWDER. The liquor which will not chryſtalize may be uſed for making Magneſia.

I cannot conclude this memoir without obſerving, that the climate and productions of the Middle and Northern Colonies of America render them extremely proper for the manufactory of Salt-petre. And the ſucceſs which has attended ſeveral experiments in that way, give us reaſon to believe that it may be carried on in this country, with as great advantages as in France, Germany or the Eaſt-Indies.

* The north-eaſt winds in North-America, are generally accompanied with moiſture, which render them improper for the formation of ſalt-petre. The houſe which contains our ſalt-petre materials ſhould therefore, in this country, be expoſed to the north-weſt winds.

† the earth under the floor of old ſtables is a plentiful ſource of ſalt-petre. When this earth conſiſts chiefly of *clay*, a quantity of ſand or gravel ſhould be added to it. The gravel or ſand acts mechanically, by dividing the clay in ſuch a manner as to ſuffer the water which is poured on it to pervade all its parts. All the compoſts which afford ſalt-petre, may be made to yield a freſh quantity of the ſalt by expoſing them for ſome months to the air.

‡ Every one that has taken particular notice of the ſtalks of *Tobacco* that has been well cured, when burning, muſt have obſerved a *deflagration* or flaſhing exactly ſimilar to that exhibited by *Salt-petre*, when thrown upon coals. This phœnomenon, after I had frequently for many years obſerved, at length induced me, at a ſeaſon of leiſure, to attempt making nitre out of tobacco; which I did, and I own it was with no ſmall confidence of ſucceſs, as I knew of no ſubſtance but nitrous ſalts which deflagrated in that peculiar manner. I made therefore a ſtrong decoction of tobacco ſtalks, which, by a number of experiments, I found replete with two kinds of nitrous ſalts, viz. *nitrous ammoniac* and *nitrous ſelenites*, the ſame which are contained in the common mother lee of nitre. In ſhort, notwithſtanding I waſted a conſiderable part of the decoction by accidents and experiments, out of *half a pound* avoirdupois of dry tobacco ſtalks, I obtained (by adding pure fixed vegetable alkali, and diſengaging the volatile alkali and earth) about an *ounce* of true ſalt-petre: which however was brown by reaſon of the oily parts of the ſtalks. Thus far I proceeded that time, but, for want of leiſure, have not as yet proceeded any farther. I beg leave however to recommend it to others, who may think it worth their while to labour for an improvement of this hint towards a ſalt-petre manufactory; and I would particularly recommend it to the tobacco colonies, to conſider whether it be not an object worthy of their ſerious attention; for I own I am ſo ſanguine as to believe, that, by proper management, they might even make *Salt-petre* a ſtaple commodity. The impurity of the Nitre I made was undoubtedly owing to the incompleteneſs of the putrefaction, which proceeds to no great length in the curing of it; but if under ſuch circumſtances eight ounces of ſtalks will afford an ounce of impure nitre, there ſeems reaſon to believe that, if the putrefaction were to be completed in a bed of mould, till the tobacco was reduced to earth, and proper ſubſtances mixed therewith during the progreſs of putrefaction, to fix the *Nitrous Acid* as it forms, a lixivium drawn from ſuch mould would yield a much larger quantity (with reſpect to the quantity of tobacco) of much purer *Nitre*, and probably much more than any other ſubſtance known. Were I therefore a tobacco planter, I would certainly try what might be done with a bed of mould made of refuſe tobacco, and doubt not but it would fully anſwer my expectations. However that might prove, theſe haſty and perhaps ſeaſonable hints are offered to the conſideration of his countrymen by a ſincere and faithful friend to America.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS

In actual Engagements,

BOTH in platoons, ſub, and grand DIVISIONS; explaining all the different evolations and manœuvres in firing ſtanding, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his preſent Majeſty, May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle, on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771; with ſome additions ſince that time, explained with thirty folio copperplates. Alſo an addition of three copperplates, firſt of ſurveying; ſecond, fortification; and the third containing two figures, one of a gun, and the other of a mortar, according to the deſcriptions which will be annexed. Likewiſe ſome ſecrets of the Engliſh laboratory clearly diſcuſſed and explained.

N. B. The propoſals were firſt publiſhed May 3, 1775, by THOMAS HANSON, adjutant for the ſecond battalion: It is expected ſaid work will be completed in three or four weeks from this date. The ſubſcribers names will be inſerted, and thoſe that chuſe to ſubſcribe muſt do it ſpeedily, otherwiſe their names will not be in the book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by John Dickinſon, Eſq; Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Daniel Roberdeau, merchant; John Cox, jun. merchant; Samuel Meredith, merchant; John Wilcocks, merchant; Mr. Bradford, printer; by the author, Thomas Hanſon; Thomas Nevell, at the ſign of the Carpenter's Hall, Fourth-ſtreet; Benjamin Loxley; Robert Bell, printer and bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet; Benjamin Towne, printer, in Front-ſtreet; and by the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, named TOM, 22 or 23 years of age, can talk Engliſh and Dutch, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles; he can plough, ſow, reap and mow, and can do as much in a day as any man that I have ſeen.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered on the 10th of October next,

That old accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of the Riſing Sun, where the Widow Weſt, deceaſed, lately dwelt, on the poſt road. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the Negroe, or to buy or rent the Houſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, 8 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Buſſeltown road. ‖ JONATHAN BAVINGTON.

York-Town, June 23, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named *Jane Shepherd*, about 24 years of age, has been very ſtout, but fell away vaſtly by being under the Doctor's care, has black hair, one of her eyes always watering, and has often a ſore leg; had on, when ſhe went off, a gown with large red flowers, a lincey petticoat, with ſmall ſtripes, and a black durant quilted ditto, a white linen apron, about half worn, and a pair of new black waxed calf-ſkin ſhoes; ſhe has very black teeth occaſioned by ſmoaking: It is ſuppoſed ſhe will change her name and dreſs, as ſhe had run away before and was apprehended. Whoever takes up ſaid woman, and ſecures her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ MICHAEL SWOOPE.

N. B. She is ſuppoſed to be in Cranbury, with a young Iriſhman, named Thomas Johnſton, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has red hair; and a young woman, named Elizabeth Young, about 23 years of age, of a middle ſize, a ſervant to William White, of York-town, who has advertiſed Three Pounds reward for taking her up. ¶

Frederick County, Maryland, June 17, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living near Battle-town, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *William Gawlin*, a Barber and Peruke-maker by trade, about 5 feet 11 inches high, of fair complexion and long queud hair, pretty much pock-marked, has a ſore leg; had on a brown coloured fly coat, a copperas coloured cotton jacket, a half-worn felt hat, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a pair of hemp linen trowſers, and an old pair of pumps. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by ISAAC FOSTER. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward,

RUN away on the 9th day of this inſtant July, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Jack Perry*, about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high, has fair ſtraight hair, is very much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thick and large lips, ſtammers a little in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, an old brown waiſtcoat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old half-ſoaled ſhoes, tied with ſtraps. Any perſon that ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN MILLER.

By the ship BARCLAY, *Captain* COX, *from* Liverpool, *we have the following Intelligence*, viz.

LONDON.

House of Lords, Wednesday, May 17, 1775.

THE Lords being summoned in consequence of a motion made by the Right Hon. Lord Camden, attended accordingly.

At three o'clock, P. M. the order of the day being called for, Lord Camden arose, and presented to the House a petition from the Protestant inhabitants of Quebec, praying to be relieved from the grievances imposed by the act, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North-America."

Moved, "That the petition, together with the act itself, be now read:"—which passing in the affirmative, they were read accordingly.

Lord Camden then arose, and delivered himself substantially as follows:

Substance of LORD CAMDEN's SPEECH *in the House of Lords, on May 17, 1775, on presenting a petition for the repeal of the Quebec Bill.*

His Lordship acquainted the House, that the petition having been previously offered to every Peer in administration, had at last been delivered to himself to present to that House, a task which he had undertaken, not having those reasons which might have influenced the Lords in office to decline it; because he had uniformly, from principle and conviction, opposed the act which they had planned, and by their persuasive powers had carried thro' the house.

His Lordship then observed, that after the fullest examination of the act in question, he found it so thoroughly impolitic, pernicious and incompatible with the religion and constitution of our country, that no amendment, or any thing short of a total repeal of it, would be sufficient; he remarked on the provisions of the act as being wholly inconsistent with the reasons recited in it; and he concluded that they were not the true reasons on which it was founded, that there must be other secret motives and designs which had produced the measure, and which could be best discovered by attending to the purposes the act was calculated to answer, which from the provisions made therein, appeared to be no other than to prevent the further progress of freedom and the protestant religion in America, and to secure a popish Canadian army to subdue and oppress the protestant British colonies in America. His Lordship arranged his objections to the act under the three following heads:

1. "The extension of the limits of Quebec."
2. "The establishment of popery there." And,
3. "The civil despotism in which the inhabitants of "that immensely extended province are to be perpe- "tually bound, by being deprived of all share in the legisla- "tive power, and subjected in life, freedom and property "to the arbitrary ordinances of a governor and council, "appointed by, and dependent on, the Crown."

Under the first of these heads his Lordship proved, that there could be no good reason for so extending the limits of Quebec, as to make them comprehend a vast extent of country, two thousand miles in length from north to south, and bounded on the west only by the South Sea. That this enlargement could only be intended to extend the shackles of arbitrary power and of popery over all the future settlements and colonies of America. That by drawing the limits of that province close along the interior settlements of all the old English colonies, so as to prevent their further progress, an eternal barrier was intended to be placed, like the Chinese wall, against the further extension of civil liberty, and the protestant religion. His Lordship then animadverted particularly on the instructions lately transmitted to General Carleton, whereby the regulation of all the Indian trade of North America is put into the hands of the Governor and Council of Quebec, and the other colonies are obliged in their intercourse with the Indians to submit to the laws, not of the British Parliament, but of a despotic unconstitutional legislature in Canada; a measure calculated to produce endless contentions and animosities.

Under the second head his Lordship proved, that the popish religion, though not in express terms, is in effect really and fully established in the province of Quebec. By confirming not only the laity in a free exercise of their religion, but the Romish clergy in the enjoyment of all their former tythes and ecclesiastical rights, dues, &c. and the Bishop (the Pope's representative) in the exercise of all his spiritual powers and functions, and in the disposal of 180 ecclesiastical benefices; and also by dispensing with the oath of supremacy, whereby every officer of government in that province, both civil and military, even the Governor himself, may be of the Romish religion. And here his Lordship particularly referred to the act of the 1st of Queen Elizabeth, which for ever excludes the Pope from all jurisdiction within the Kingdom of England, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or which may, at any future time, be acquired; and prescribes an oath of supremacy to be taken through this kingdom and all its dominions. This act his Lordship represented as the great support and barrier of the protestant religion; and as being in its nature as sacred and fundamental as the act of settlement, or even as Magna Charta itself; and yet, said his Lordship, this has been unnecessarily and wantonly violated by the Quebec act, whereby the oath which it prescribes is wholly dispensed with in that province. His Lordship observed that the capitulation with Sir Jeffery Amherst, promised the people of Canada only a toleration in the exercise of their religion, and that by the definitive treaty of peace, they were only to be allowed "to "profess the worship of their religion, according to the "rites of the Romish church, *as far as the laws of Great-* "*Britain permit:*" that the utmost which the inhabitants of Canada had expected in consequence of this was, a religious toleration, such as is allowed to protestant dissenters in England, whose clergy not only receive no tythes, but are exposed to a train of penalties from which they have in vain solicited relief. And that the popish clergy of Quebec were so far from expecting any grant of tythes, that they had not even asked for them in the course of more than ten years, which had since elapsed. That they were unexpected, unreasonable bounties, "*quod* "*nemo Divum promittere auderet;*" his Lordship further observed, that by thus cloathing the popish clergy with wealth and power, and the rites of the Romish religion, with that alluring splendor, magnificence and pomp, which are its chief supports, an impolitic insuperable bar was placed against the conversion of the people of Canada, from their present attachment to the protestant religion, and their desire of returning again to the dominion of France.

Under the third and last head, his Lordship took a liberal and extensive review of the history and constitution of England, as well as of the royal prerogative, in respect to new dominions and conquered countries; he animadverted to the doctrine said to have been delivered by Lord Mansfield, in the cause respecting the duty of 4½ per cent. levied by the crown in Grenada, and he clearly proved, that in all accessions of territory to the crown, the King is constitutionally entrusted, and required to extend to his new subjects the laws of England, and the benefit of a constitution similar to that of our own country—that he can give no less than those rights and privileges which by the common law, as well as by the act of settlement, are declared to be "the birthright of every British subject"—that accordingly this had been invariably done in every acquisition of territory and dominion, particularly in the case of Ireland, of the counties Palatine (Chester and Durham) of Wales, of Berwick upon Tweed, of Calais, of Jamaica, of New-York, of St. Christophers, of Grenada, &c.—that the same was also promised to be done in the province of Quebec—and that by the proclamation of 1763, the faith of the Crown was solemnly plighted to the settlers in that and the other new colonies, that their respective Governors "shall summon and call "general assemblies within the said governments respec- "tively, in such manner and form as is used and directed "in those colonies and provinces in America, which are "under our immediate government;" and (continues the proclamation) "we have also given power to the said governors, with the consent of our said councils, and the representatives of the people, so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute and ordain laws, statutes and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare and good government of our said colonies, and the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England, &c. and in the mean time, and until such assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all persons inhabiting in, or resorting to our said colonies, may confide in our royal protection, for the enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of our realm of England," for which purpose courts of justice were to be erected, &c. all which Lord Camden observed, had been done and fulfilled in every other province, excepting that of Quebec, to which many settlers had been allured by this proclamation, who by a most disgraceful violation of the royal faith, were since, with the rest of that province, subjected to the civil laws of France, and to the despotism of a governor and a dependant council, instead of being allowed an assembly, and laws made "by the representatives of the people," as they were solemnly promised. His Lordship also represented, that the tyrannical government thus established, is considered as the most oppressive act of injustice by all the Protestant, and even by all the Popish inhabitants of Quebec, except the Romish clergy and French noblesse, who are willing to submit to a despotic government, for the sake of tyrannising over the peasantry of Canada; he likewise observed, that the slavery imposed by the act in question is so repugnant to the success of commerce, and abhorrent to the feelings of native British subjects, that if it be not soon repealed, both the former and latter will abandon that province.

His Lordship having by these, and many other facts and arguments, proved the impolicy, injustice, tyranny and iniquity of the act in question, declared, "That it deserved to be reprobated by the unanimous voice of Parliament, and that it would necessarily receive the censure of their Lordships, if there remained the smallest regard for liberty and the constitution in one part of the House (meaning the Lords Temporal) or for the Protestant religion in the other" (meaning the Bishops.)

This may serve as a faint sketch of his Lordship's speech, which lasted an hour and an half. It was concluded with offering to the House the following bill:

The bill brought into the House of Lords, on Wednesday, May 17, by Lord Camden, for the repeal of the Quebec Act.

"A bill to repeal an act made in the last session of the last Parliament, intituled, an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America."

"Whereas an act was passed in the last session of the last Parliament, intituled, an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America.

"And whereas the said Act, contrary to the example of all former times, and to the faith of his Majesty's proclamation issued in the year 1763, has established an arbitrary government in the said province.

"And whereas the said act, by permitting both the clergy and laity there to hold offices and benefices, without taking the oath of supremacy, and by granting to the Popish clergy in the said province, the enjoyment of their accustomed dues and rights, has entirely stopped the growth and propagation of the protestant religion, and in the room thereof has established the religion of the Church of Rome in the said province for ever.

"And whereas the said act, by enlarging the boundaries of the said province, and making the legislature thereof co-extensive with the same, may put the Indian trade, among other things, under the sole management of that legislature, as in truth appears to be already done, by the instructions lately given to Governor Carleton, by which that trade, which had before been freely carried on by all his Majesty's subjects in North-America without restriction, is now to be confined to such regulations as the said legislature may think fit to impose upon it, and thereby the rights of his Majesty's other colonies unwarrantably abridged and invaded; and by a like extension of the said legislature, the said other colonies may come to be excluded from having any intercourse or correspondence whatsoever with the Indian nations in that vast continent, without the leave or permission of the said legislature, which would naturally give rise to unnatural divisions and endless controversies, between his Majesty's subjects of the old colonies and the inhabitants of the new province of Quebec.

May it, therefore, please your most excellent Majesty, "That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of May, 1776, the abovementioned act, and the several matters and things therein contained, shall be, and is, and are, hereby repealed and made void to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

This bill being read, Lord Camden acquainted the house, that he delayed the proposed repeal until the first of May next, to the end that time might be obtained in the interval to provide a better plan of Government for the province of Quebec.

May 26 This day the House of Lords was prodigiously crowded, expecting that the Queen would have been present. A little before two o' clock the Lord Chancellor came, and the House went to prayers.

About two o'clock his Majesty was seated on the throne, and having sent a message by Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to the House of Commons, desiring their attendance, the Speaker, with the House, came up, and, previous to the royal assent being given to any of the bills, the Speaker delivered himself to the following purport:

"SIR,

"Your faithful Commons present to you three money bills: the first for raising money by loans or exchequer bills for the service of the year 1775; the second for establishing a lottery, and for paying off 1,000,000l. three per cent annuities, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and the other for appropriating the surplusses of the sinking fund for the service of the current year. These are all necessary grants, but they are yet very heavy, and are what nothing but the particular exigencies of the times could justify in a time of profound peace. The unhappy differences in America have been the chief cause of this expence; and I trust, that when the people of America see, in a proper light, the conduct of this country, they will learn to pay proper obedience to the laws; if, on the contrary, they should persist in their resolutions, and that if the *sword must be drawn*, your faithful Commons will do every thing in their power to maintain and support the supremacy of *this* legislature. A great part of the session has been taken up in determining complaints respecting controverted elections. I cannot but admire the wisdom of the last Parliament in enacting that law; neither can I withhold the praise justly due to the Committees, who have acted so much to the satisfaction of the public, and so fully in discharge of their own consciences. On the whole, Sir, I make no doubt but you will faithfully apply the money thus granted to the purposes for which it was appropriated."

His Majesty gave the royal assent to eight public, and nine private bills, among which were the following:

The Bill for redeeming 1,000,000 of the capital stock of the three per cent. annuities in the manner and terms therein mentioned; and for establishing a lottery.

The Bill for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the present year.

The Bill to explain and amend an act to establish a fund for defraying the administration of justice, and support of the civil government of Quebec.

The Bill for the encouragement of the fisheries carried on from Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions in Europe.

The Bill for giving a public reward to such person or persons, as shall discover a northern passage from Europe to the west and southern ocean of America.

The Bill to amend an act to enable the Speaker of the House of Commons, to issue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to serve in Parliament, in the room of such members as shall die during the recess.

The Bill for settling Buckingham-house on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset-house.

The Bill to enlarge the term of letters patent granted to William Clockworthy, for the sole use of a discovery of certain materials for the making of Porcelain. Also to several private Bills.

After which his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I CANNOT, in justice to you, forbear to express my entire satisfaction in your conduct during the course of this important session.

You have maintained, with a firm and steady resolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of Parliament, which I shall ever consider as inseparable. You have protected and promoted the commercial interests of my kingdoms; and you have, at the same time, given convincing proofs of your readiness (as far as the constitution will allow you) to gratify the wishes, and remove the apprehensions of my subjects in America; and I am persuaded that the most salutary effects must, in the end, result from measures formed and conducted on such principles.

The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the Queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that as well from the general dispositions of other powers, as from the solemn assurances which I have received, I have great reason to expect the continuance of peace: Nothing, on my part, consistent with the maintenance of the honour and interest of my kingdoms, shall be wanting to secure the public tranquility.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It gives me much concern, that the unhappy disturbances in some of my Colonies have obliged me to propose to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from compleating the intended reduction of the establishment of my naval forces. I cannot sufficiently thank you for the chearfulness and public spirit with which you have granted the supplies for the several services of the current year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to desire of you, but to use your best endeavours to preserve and to cultivate, in your several counties, the same regard for public order, and the same discernment of their true interests, which have in these times distinguished the character of my faithful and beloved people; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and respected abroad.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the twenty-seventh day of July next."

The following is his Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of condolance of the House of Commons, on the death of the Queen of Denmark:

"That he returns his thanks to that House, for the concern they have expressed for the great loss which has happened in his family, by the death of his sister the Queen of Denmark."

NEW-PORT, *July* 10.

Last Monday the two men of war on this station sailed to convoy two sloops bound to Boston; one of which sloops, Captain Dennis, was loaded with flour, &c. from Philadelphia, the other a whaling sloop, which arrived here a few days before, her oil having been taken out, and we hear a load of rum, sugar and molasses, taken out of a number of small craft going up the river, was put in. The men of war accompanied the sloops as far as they thought proper, and returned into this harbour on Tuesday night.

Wednesday morning the King-fisher sloop of war, Captain Montague, was towed into this harbour, and immediately after coming to anchor, she was thrown upon a very rank careen, by which it was supposed she had met with some misfortune the night before, as she was seen up the sound, and many cannon were heard in the night;

and we are assured a certain Doctor in this town went on board said ship several times from her arrival till Friday, to take care of some wounded men.

Friday in the afternoon the Rose, Swan and King-Fisher, went round the North end of Connecticut, that night anchored near Dutch-Island, and next morning went without the Light-House—The King-Fisher, it is supposed, is gone to Boston; the other two returned into this harbour in the afternoon.

By a gentleman who left the American camp Saturday 5 o'clock, P. M. we learn, that the Provincials set fire to the enemy's guard-house, on Boston-Neck, the night before, which was soon destroyed; that a few nights past four of the enemies horse deserted from Charlestown, and two centinels from the Neck; and that a messenger had been sent out from General Gage, but on what business we cannot say.

General Gage, we hear, has begun to dispense the blessings of martial law, in committing to goal a number of respectable inhabitants of the town of Boston, who refused to perform the drudgery of common day labourers, by working on the fortifications, and on board the ships of war.

NEW-LONDON, *July* 7.

The General Assembly of this colony met at Hartford on Saturday last, and have ordered two more Regiments to be raised in the Colony, to consist of 700 Men each, exclusive of Officers.

We hear the following Gentlemen are appointed Field Officers of the above Regiments, viz.

Jedidiah Huntington, of Norwich, Colonel.
John Douglass, of Plainfield, Lieut. Colonel.
Jonathan Lattimer, jun. of New-London, Major.
Charles Webb, of Stanford, Colonel.
Stephen Hall, of Wallingford, Lieut. Colonel.
Joel Clark, of Farmington, Major.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

The following is the most accurate list of the killed and wounded officers that hitherto has been collected.

Killed. Lieut. John Bruere, of the 14th regiment. Col. Abercrombie, of 22d. Lieut. Bard, of 35th. Capt. Dutton, of 38th. Lieut. Gould, and Lieut. Hillard, of 47th. Major Williams, Capt. Addison, Capt. Davidson, and Capt. Smith, of 52d. Lieut. Dalrymple, of 63d. Capt. Hudson, and Lieut. Hale, of 65th. Capt. George Sherwin, Aid de Camp to General Howe, of 67th.

Marines Killed. Major Pitcairn, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Gardener, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Finnie, and Lieut. Shee.

Wounded. Capt. Balfour, Capt. West, Lieut. Barrow, and Lieut. Browne, of the 4th regiment, Major Mitchell, Capt. Harris, Capt. Jackson, Capt. Downs, Capt. Baker, Lieut. M'Lintock, and Ensign Balaguier, of 5th. Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Parsons, Lieut. Kelly, Lieut. Hamilton, and Lieut. Verner, of 10th. Capt. Otter Baver, and Capt. Richardson, of 18th. Capt. Blakeney, Lieut. Beckwith, and Lieut. Lenthall, of 23d. Lieut. Col. Campbell, Capt. Lynn, and Capt. Drew, of 35th. Lieut. Christie, and Lieut. Myer, of 38th. Major Spendlove, Lieut. Robertson, and —— Dalrymple, of 43d. Major Smelt, Capt. England, Capt. Craig, Capt. Alcock, Lieut. Poole England, and Ensign England, of 47th. Lieut. Crawford, and Lieut. Thompson, of 52d. Lieut. Haynes, of 59th. Capt. Stopford, and Capt. Follett, of 63d. Major Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Paxton, and Lieut. Smith, of 65th.

Royal Artillery. Capt. Huddleston, Capt. Le Moine, Capt. Vans, and Lieut. Shuttleworth.

Of the Engineers. Mr. Page, and —— Jordan.

Marines. Capt. Chudleigh, Capt. Averne, Capt. Branson, and Lieut. Ragg.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *New-York*, *July* 11, 1775.

Resolved,

THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of this city and county to take the paper bills of credit of the colony of Connecticut in all payments, and to give them the same degree of circulation and credit as is now given to the bills of credit of the neighbouring colonies.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

To our FRIENDS *and* BRETHREN *of the several* MEETINGS *in* PENNSYLVANIA *and* NEW-JERSEY;

DEAR FRIENDS,

THE afflictions and distresses attending the inhabitants of the Massachusetts, and other parts of New-England, have often engaged our pity and commiseration, with a desire to be instrumental for their relief, as favourable opportunities should offer: And having received more particular information, since the yearly meeting held last month at Rhode-Island, than we before had of the situation of our brethren, and others, in those parts; since which, the desolations of war have greatly increased. We are incited by a spirit of sympathy and christian tenderness, to recommend to your serious and benevolent consideration, the sorrowful calamities now prevailing among those people; earnestly desiring that we may encourage each other freely to contribute to the relief of the necessitous of every religious denomination; to promote which, we have agreed upon, and herewith send you, printed subscription papers, requesting that some suitable, active friends, may be appointed in each of your monthly and preparative meetings, to apply for the donations of friends for this charitable purpose, and that the money subscribed may be collected, and with all convenient speed paid into the hands of JOHN REYNELL, of Philadelphia, or SAMUEL SMITH, of Burlington, Treasurers of our yearly meeting.

The yearly meeting at Rhode-Island, beforementioned, have appointed a Committee of twenty-six friends from the several quarterly-meetings in New-England, who are to meet together at least once a month, in order to assist each other in inspecting and considering the state of those who are distressed: And they appear to us the most suitable persons to receive our contributions for their relief. With this Committee we propose to keep up a correspondence, and to unite our endeavours with theirs, that the benefactions raised may be distributed in the most seasonable and effectual manner, for the benefit of those who are or may be reduced to necessitous circumstances, in this time of public calamity.

We therefore desire that friends may be liberal, according to their circumstances, and speedy in their contributions: And are your loving friends.

Signed in and on behalf of our meeting for sufferings, held in Philadelphia, *for* Pennsylvania *and* New-Jersey, *the 6th day of the 7th month*, 1775.

JOHN PEMBERTON, *Clerk.*

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, June 29, 1775.

"Our place has rather the appearance of a garrison town than a mart for trade; one company keeps guard all day, and two every night; in our situation we cannot be too watchful, and may require much strength, for our Negroes have all high notions of their liberty, and we lately learnt by intercepted letters and otherways, that there have been endeavours to set the Indians on us. Mr. Stewart, the superintendant of Indian affairs, is accused of being the person who has forwarded this wicked design, and he is fled for safety.

"The Tories in Georgia are now no more, the province is almost universally on the right side, and are about to choose Delegates to send to the Congress."

We have certain Intelligence from New-Castle County, that the several Regiments of Militia of that County are to be reviewed at the following Times and Places, to wit. The First, or Col. M'Kinly's Regiment, on Monday, the 31st Day of this inst. July, in the Borough of Wilmington: The Second, or Col. Couch's Regiment, on Wednesday, the 2d Day of August next, near Christiana-Bridge: And the Third, or Col. Cantwell's Regiment, on Friday, the 4th Day of the same Month, near Apoquinimink-Bridge; and that they are to meet so as to be drawn up in their several Battalions at Ten o'Clock.

On Wednesday last was married JAMES PEMBERTON, Esq; to Mrs. PHOEBE MORTON, both of this city.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

THE Committee of Safety do hereby recommend to the good Women of this City and Province, that they voluntarily supply the Surgeons or Doctors, who have usually attended their respective Families, with as much scraped Lint and old Linen for Bandages as they can conveniently furnish, that the same may be ready for the Service of those that shall happen to be wounded in the Defence of their Country.

Signed, by Order of the Committee,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Clerk C. S.

At a meeting of the Officers of the military association for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, held at Carpenter's-hall, July 12, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this Body invite the Committees of the city and liberties and county of Philadelphia, and the Officers of the several Battalions in the said county, to meet together with this Body at the College-hall in this city, on next Saturday week, the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning, to take under consideration the late Resolves of the Honorable House of Assembly of this province, relative to the appointment of Minute Men: And that the Secretary be directed to publish this Resolve in the English and German News-Papers.

Published by Order,
RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 14.

WHEREAS I have, some time since, frequently made use of rash and imprudent expressions with respect to the conduct of my worthy Fellow Citizens, who are now engaged in a noble and patriotic struggle against the arbitrary measures of the British ministry, which conduct has justly raised their resentments against me. I now confess that I have acted extremely wrong in so doing, for which I am exceedingly sorry, and humbly ask pardon and forgiveness of the Public; and I do solemnly promise that, for the future, I will conduct myself in such a manner, as to avoid giving any offence: And at the same time, in justice to myself, must declare, that I am not unfriendly to the present Measures pursued by the Friends to American Liberty, but do heartily approve of them, and as far as is in my power will endeavour to promote them.

AMOS WICKERSHAM.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I have spoken disrespectfully of the General Congress, as well as of those Military Gentlemen who have associated for the defence of the liberties of America, I now take this opportunity of declaring, that my conduct proceeded from the most contracted notions of the British constitution, and of the right of human nature. I am sorry for my guilt, and am ashamed of my folly. I now believe all Assemblies to be legal and constitutional, which are formed by the united suffrages of a free people; and am convinced that no soldiers are so respectable, as those citizens who take up arms in defence of liberty. I believe that Kings are no longer to be feared or obeyed, than while they execute just laws; and that a corrupted British Ministry, with a venal Parliament at their heels, are now attempting to reduce the American colonies to the lowest degree of slavery. I most sincerely wish that the counsels of the Congress may always be directed with wisdom, and that the arms of America may always be crowned with success. And I pray that every man in America, who behaves as I have formerly done, may not meet with the lenity which I have experienced, but may be obliged to expiate his crimes in a more ignominious manner.

MORDECAI LEVY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Schooner Sally, J. Swithwick, Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, from Jamaica. Brig Kitty, J. M'Fetrick, Sloop George, W. Bourke, Hispaniola. Schooner Katy, N. Orne, Brig Union, Z. Burchmore, St. Eustatia. Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Antigua. Sloop Francis, F. Firmingham, Bermuda. Sloop James, A. Gillies, North-Carolina. Schooner Polly, W. Newton, Sloop Cascarilla, J. Smith, N. Providence. Ship Barclay, P. Cox, Liverpool. Schooner Endeavour, J. M'Clean, Georgia. Schooner Woodbridge, J. Williamson, Piscataqua.

Outwards. Brig Polly, W. Workman, South-Carolina. Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, St. Croix. Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, New-York. Sloop Betsey, S. Jones, North-Carolina. Ship Nancy, J. Robertson, and Sloop Betsey, J. Fanner, for Lisbon. Sloop Attley, J. Young, Antigua. Schooner James, D. Livinston, St. Eustatia. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, Teneriffe. Ship Christopher, C. Edwards, Bristol. Brig Polly, J. Rawlings, Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Schooner Polly, W. Newton, N. Providence.

Cleared. Schooner Mary, J. Perott, Dominica. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, J. Buck, North-Carolina. Brig Dove, W. Timmons, Surrinam. Brig Seaflower, J. Finglass, Sloop Sally, J. Alberson, New-York. Sloop Sango, J. Rider, and Brig Hamat, W. Workman, to S. Carolina. Sloop Venus, D. Newton, N. Providence. Brig Matty, C. Craig, Dublin. Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland. Brig Triton, N. Swazey, Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Brig Triton, J. Morse, Lisbon. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Brig Pluto, J. Lee, Cadiz. Ship John, J. Peter. Jamaica. Brig Hannah, J. Neill, Cork. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Sloop Cedar, C. Rothery, Virginia. Schooner Lady Catherine, G. Ord, St. Kitts. Ship Christophers, C. Edwards, Bristol. Sloop Otley, J. Young, Antigua. Schooner Hetty, J. Smart, Hispaniola.

THE Members of *The Society of Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen, established at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen in Distress*, are desired to take Notice, that their Quarterly Meeting, which happens to fall on Monday next, the 24th Instant, is postponed, on Account of the present critical Situation of Affairs, until the 23d of October, being the time for the next regular Quarterly Meeting, by Order of JOSEPH STILES, President, BENJAMIN LOXLEY, Vice-President. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY likely MULATTOE LAD, well acquainted with House-work and waiting on Table, is strictly honest and sober, can take Care of Horses and rides well, and also beats on the Drum, and plays on the Fife. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *July* 17, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG healthy NEGROE BOY, 13 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, is very active, and only sold for Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a SERVANT MAN, who has two Years and near 9 Months to serve, by Trade a Shoemaker, and can work well. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, Seventh-Month 18, 1775.

STRAYED from the Commons of this City, the 9th Instant, a middle sized black MILCH COW, with small crooked Horns, a white Spot on her Back, between her Shoulders, a white Belly, and the Switch Part of her Tail white. Whoever takes up the said Cow, and delivers her to the Subscriber, in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH HENZEY.

TO BE SOLD,

EIGHT Thousand ACRES of PATENTED LAND, situate in the county of Bedford; the whole quantity is divided into LOTS, containing about 300 acres each, and were, by a judicious disinterested person, on the premises, particularly described, as by the original map and certificate thereto annexed will appear. Any person inclining to purchase the whole or part of said lands, may know the terms, and see the map, by applying to MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Esq; or Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, Merchant, in Philadelphia. ¶

East-town, Chester County, July 17, 1775.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly, passed the 21st of March, 1772, there is a Duty of Four-pence per Gallon, laid on Spirituous Liquors, for the Support of Government. These are therefore to desire all Retailers, and others, within said County, that are in Debt for said Duty, to be particular in the Payment thereof, by next August Court at farthest. Attendance will be given to receive the same, at the house of William Kerlin, in Chester, the three first Days of said Court, by ¶ THOMAS TUCKER, Collector.

WAS LOST, on Saturday, the 15th of July inst. A SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Dial-plate, between Philadelphia and the Upper Ferry, Maker's Name *Ringland*, No. 198. Any Person delivering the Watch to the PRINTERS hereof, will receive *Twenty Shillings* Reward, and no Questions asked. ¶

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS on or about the 20th of June last past, a certain *Nathan Hoyt* was entrusted by John Canfield, Esq; of Sharon, in Connecticut, with a considerable sum in Half Johannes's, and other money, to be delivered to the subscriber, in New-York. Said *Hoyt* has been captain of a sloop from Red Hook, in Dutchess county, to New-York, for some months, and having converted some part of his cargoe into cash, which he took with him, he set out from New-York on Monday, the 26th of June, in the South-Amboy Stage-boat, and was seen in Philadelphia on the Wednesday following. *Hoyt* is about 6 feet high, rather slim built, redish curled hair, his teeth rather forward in his mouth, speaks thick and grum, has a grum look, walks upright; took with him a light Wilton suit of clothes, with other clothes unknown, a whitish beaver hat, and a cane with a sword fixed therein. Whoever secures said *Nathan Hoyt* in any of his Majesty's goals on this continent, shall be entitled to *Seven per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of *Twenty-five Pounds* when convicted, by applying to Mr. *Francis Casper Hasenclever*, Merchant, in Philadelphia, Messieurs *Nicholsons* and *Kennedy*, Merchants, in Baltimore, *John Lawrence*, and *Company*, Merchants, in Virginia, Mr. *Alexander Gillon*, Merchant, Charles-Town, South-Carolina, or the subscriber, in New-York. NICHOLAS HOFFMAN.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last night, a Negroe lad, named FRANK, about 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has a scar near his mouth, which makes him speak unintelligibly; had on, and took with him, a dark coloured bearskin coat, a green nap vest, a half-worn fashionable beaver hat, one pair of new ozenbrigs trowsers, one pair of dark striped ditto, two check shirts, two or three pair of worsted stockings, one pair of half-worn strong shoes, one pair new pumps, with washed silver buckles in them. Whoever secures the said Negroe, so that the subscriber may have him again, will be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, from the subscriber, at Mr. SHARP DELANY's, Druggist.

July 18, 1775. § THOMAS ROWAN.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the second day of this instant July, from his master, living in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a Negroe man, named Tom, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, this country born, a likely featured, well made fellow; it is thought that he has a forged pass; had on, when he went away, a lightish coloured saggathy coat and breeches, a red and white striped silken jacket, a white linen shirt, worsted stockings, good shoes, brass buckles, a new castor hat, a new pair of trowsers, tow and linen shirt, and an old claret coloured jacket, patched with brown broadcloth. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals in America, or delivers him to his said master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JACOB HOLCOMB.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, from the subscriber, about the 3d instant July, 1775, a servant man, born in Old-England, named William Boom, *he is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a scar on his forehead, and likewise one under each jaw, dark brown hair, a fair complexion, and round shouldered; had on an old castor hat, coloured with the lime, a red cloth vest, with sleeves, white shirt and trowsers, good shoes and silver plated buckles; it is likely he will change his name and clothes. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* ¶ THOMAS TYSON,
Living in Abington Township, Philadelphia County.

Leacock township, Lancaster county, July 13, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the township and county aforesaid, this day, an Irish servant lad, named Gilbert Hamell, *about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 30 years of age, he is of a dark complexion, black hair, looks impudent when spoken to, and snuffles through his nose, he can talk the Highland tongue as well as the English; had on, when he went away, a short blue coat, a pair of new shoes, coarse shirt and trowsers; he is very much given to drink, fighting and swearing, and is supposed to be gone to Philadelphia, as he has some acquaintance there. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* ¶ THOMAS WOODS.

CAMBRIDGE, July 6.

Last Sabbath came to Town from Philadelphia, his Excellency George Washington, Esq; appointed by the Continental Congress, General and Commander in Chief of the American Forces, and was received with every Testimony of Respect due to a Gentleman of his real Worth and elevated Dignity. His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon. Charles Lee, Esq; and a Number of other Gentlemen.

The Continental Congress have also appointed the Hon. Artemas Ward, Charles Lee, Philip Schuyler, and Israel Putnam, Esquires, Major-Generals, and Horatio Gates, Esq; Adjutant-General of the American Army.

The following Addresses have been presented to his Excellency General Washington, and the Hon. Major-General Lee.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.*

May it please your Excellency.

THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, impressed with every Sentiment of Gratitude and Respect, beg leave to congratulate you on your safe arrival; and to wish you all imaginable Happiness and Success, in the Execution of the important Duties of your elevated Station. While we applaud that Attention to the public Good, manifested in your Appointment, we equally admire that disinterested Virtue, and distinguished Patriotism, which alone could call you from those Enjoyments of domestic Life, which a sublime and manly Taste, joined with a most affluent Fortune, can afford, to hazard your Life, and to endure the Fatigues of War, in the Defence of the Rights of Mankind, and the Good of your Country.

The laudable Zeal for the common Cause of America, and Compassion for the Distresses of this Colony, exhibited by the great Dispatch made in your Journey hither, fully justify the universal Satisfaction we have, with Pleasure, observed on this Occasion; and are promising Presages that the great Expectations formed from your personal Character, and military Abilities, are well founded.

We wish you may have found such Regularity and Discipline already established in the Army, as may be agreeable to your Expectation. The Hurry with which it was necessarily collected, and the many Disadvantages, arising from a Suspension of Government, under which we have raised, and endeavoured to regulate the Forces of this Colony, have rendered it a Work of Time. And though in great Measure effected, the Completion of so difficult, and at the same Time so necessary a Task is reserved to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly considered and attended to.

We would not presume to prescribe to your Excellency, but supposing you would choose to be informed of the general Character of the Soldiers who compose this Army, beg Leave to represent, that the greatest Part of them have not before seen Service. And although naturally brave, and of good Understanding, yet for Want of Experience in military Life, have but little Knowledge of divers Things most essential to the Preservation of Health, and even of Life. The Youth in the Army are not possessed of the absolute Necessity of Cleanliness in their Dress and Lodging, continual Exercise, and strict Temperance, to preserve them from Diseases frequently prevailing in Camps; especially among those, who, from their Childhood, have been used to a laborious Life.

We beg Leave to assure you, that this Congress will, at *all Times*, be ready to attend to such Requisitions as you may have Occasion to make to us; and to contribute all the Aid in our Power to the Cause of America, and your Happiness and Ease, in the Discharge of the Duties of your exalted Office.

We most fervently implore Almighty GOD, that the Blessings of Divine Providence may rest on you: That your Head may be covered in the Day of Battle: That every necessary Assistance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in Life and Health, a Blessing to Mankind.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR kind Congratulations on my Appointment, and Arrival, demand my warmest Acknowledgments, and will ever be retained in grateful Remembrance.

In exchanging the Enjoyments of domestic Life for the Duties of my present honourable, but arduous Station, I only emulate the Virtue and public Spirit of the whole Province of Massachusetts-Bay, which, with a Firmness and Patriotism without Example in modern History, has sacrificed all the Comforts of social and political Life, in Support of the Rights of Mankind, and the Welfare of our common Country. My highest Ambition is to be the happy Instrument of vindicating those Rights, and to see this devoted Province again restored to Peace, Liberty and Safety.

The short Space of Time which has elapsed since my Arrival does not permit me to decide upon the State of the Army. The Course of human Affairs forbids an Expectation, that Troops formed under such Circumstances should at once possess the Order, Regularity and Discipline of Veterans—Whatever Deficiencies there may be, will, I doubt not, soon be made up by the Activity and Zeal of the Officers, and the Docility and Obedience of the Men. These Qualities, united with their native Bravery and Spirit, will afford a happy Presage of Success, and put a final Period to those Distresses which now overwhelm this once happy Country.

I most sincerely thank you, Gentlemen, for your Declarations of Readiness at all Times to assist me in the Discharge of the Duties of my Station; they are so complicated and extended, that I shall need the Assistance of every good Man, and Lover of his Country; I therefore repose the utmost Confidence in your Aids. In Return for your affectionate Wishes to myself, permit me to say, that I earnestly implore that Divine Being, in whose Hands are all human Events, to make you and your Constituents as distinguished in private and public Happiness, as you have been by ministerial Oppression, by private and public Distress.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the Honourable CHARLES LEE, *Esq; Major-General of the Continental Army.*

SIR,

THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, possessed of the fullest Evidence of your Attachment to the Rights of Mankind, and Regard to the Distresses which America in general, and this Colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked and tyrannic System, adopted by Administration, and pursued with relentless and savage Fury, do, with Pleasure, embrace this Opportunity to express the great Satisfaction and Gratitude they feel on your Appointment as a Major-General in the American Army.

We sincerely congratulate you on your safe Arrival here, and wish you all possible Happiness and Success in the Execution of so important a Trust. We admire and respect the Character of a Man who, disregarding the Allurements of Profit and Distinction his Merit might procure, engages in the Cause of Mankind, in Defence of the Injured, and Relief of the Oppressed. From your Character, from your great Abilities and military Experience, united with those of the Commander in Chief, under the Smiles of Providence, we flatter ourselves with the Prospect of Discipline and Order, Success and Victory.

Be assured, Sir, that it will give us great Pleasure to be able to contribute to your Happiness. May the Favours and Blessings of Heaven attend you. May divine Providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the Paths of Honour and Virtue, grant you the Reward of the Brave and Virtuous, the Applauses of Mankind, and the Approbation of your own Conscience, and eternal Happiness hereafter.

HIS HONOUR'S ANSWER.

To the Gentlemen of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen,

NOTHING can be so flattering to me as the good Opinion and Approbation of the Delegates of a free and uncorrupt People. I was educated in the highest Reverence for the Rights of Mankind, and have acquired by a long Acquaintance a most particular Regard for the People of America. You may depend therefore, Gentlemen, on my Zeal and Integrity.——I can promise you nothing from my Abilities. God Almighty grant us Success equal to the Righteousness of the Cause. I thank you, Gentlemen, for an Address which does me so much Honour, and shall labour to deserve it.

None of the Men who have been raised by this and several other Colonies, are in future to be distinguished as the Troops of any particular Colony, but as the Forces of "THE UNITED COLONIES OF NORTH-AMERICA," into whose joint Service they have been taken by the Continental Congress, and are to be paid and supported accordingly.

We hear from Exeter, New Hampshire, that a Committee from the Congress sitting there waited on G. J. Esq; Province Treasurer, for what Money he had by him belonging to the Province, and received from him 1500*l.* which was safely conveyed to Exeter.

The Enemy, early in the Morning of last Sabbath, in Return for some Cannon Shot they received from one of our Fortresses the Afternoon before, began, and continued for several Hours, a heavy Fire upon the Town of Roxbury, both from their Cannon and Mortars. They set one House on Fire, which was consumed; but did little other Damage.

The following is thought to contain a true Account of the Loss of the Enemy, including those who died of their Wounds; taken June 29, 1775.

Return of the Killed at Charlestown the 17th June, taken from an orderly Serjeant in Boston.

Commission Officers	92
Serjeants	102
Corporals	100
Rank and File	753
Total of killed	1047
Wounded	445
Total of killed and wounded	1492

Wilmington, New-Castle County, July 11, 1775.

RUN away, last evening, from the subscriber, an English servant man, named *John Alderton*, a Barber by trade, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet high, broad face, middling long chin, thick set, round shouldered, brown short hair, loves strong liquor, very talkative when drunk, pretends to play on the fife or beat a drum, shaves and dresses hair well, and is very cunning; he arrived at Annapolis in September last, and lived some time near that place; had on, when he went away, a jacket of such stuff as the Negroes generally wear in Maryland, an old wool hat, tow shirt, drilling or Russia sheeting drawers, white thread ribbed stockings, new strong shoes, with black buckles, and a cloth under-jacket; he is remarkable for size and appearance, and it is believed that he will endeavour to pass for a free man, and offer himself to some of the militia companies for a fifer or drummer. Any person apprehending the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have a reward of SIX DOLLARS, if out of this county, and if within this county Five Shillings over and above what the law allows, paid by WILLIAM BROBSON, Barber. ¶

Philadelphia, Seventh-Month 14, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM APPELLEY, a native of Old-England, about ten years ago, resided in this city; if he is still living, and will apply to the subscriber, he may be informed of something to his advantage; or if any person can give information of his place of abode, if still living, or if dead, the information will be acknowledged as a particular favour. DANIEL OFFLEY. ¶

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, on the 18th of June 1775, an Irish indented servant man, his name is MATTHEW COLEMAN, *was bred a Gentleman's servant, and hath belonged to the light horse in Ireland, by which he understands the military exercise, and will probably attempt to be employed in teaching some of the militia companies; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coatee, jacket and breeches; he also took with him a blue cloth coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, a new ruffled shirt, a silver hand, with a silver button and frog loop, for a hat, a London brown coloured long cloth coat and jacket, which he will probably get made into a militia uniform; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, and flushes in the face when he drinks strong liquors; he has lately been employed in copper-plate printing. Whoever apprehends said runaway, that his masters may have him again, shall receive the above reward; or if any militia company have employed him, and choose to purchase his indentures, on writing their terms to his masters, they shall be immediately treated with.*

JOHN NORMAN, THOMAS GOODWIN.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Providence township, Philadelphia county, in the night between the 12th and 13th of this instant July, a black MARE, with a large star over her forehead, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, has a white stroke about 3 inches long across one of her thighs, is shod before, paces, trots and gallops very well, carries high in imitation of a stallion, a small head and lively eyes, some small saddle spots, crooked hoofs, and has a docked tail. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, so that the owner may have the mare again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have *Five Pounds* for both, or *Three Pounds* for the mare alone, and reasonable charges, paid by HENRY MARSTELLER. ¶

ON Saturday, the first of this instant, the subscriber, of Germantown, sold a very old, black, hopper-hipped HORSE, with many saddle-spots, after public outcry, by Mr. RIFFIT, at the Coffee-house of Philadelphia, for 25 shillings, and the second night after he returned to his former home.---- This is therefore to request the purchaser to pay charges and to take him away. The subscriber also requests the purchaser to return the saddle and bridle he took with him, at the same time, to ride home with, otherwise he will be put to the disagreeable necessity to enquire after him, and compel him thereto.

July 15, 1775. ‖ ANTHONY STIEMER.

Gloucester, July 10, 1775.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE, situate in the town of Gloucester, now in the tenure of James Dundas, is very convenient for either store or shop-keeper, being well accommodated with good cellars, and has been long occupied in that way, is also very convenient for taking in pork; it would also suit a genteel family, who have an inclination to retire from the noise and bustle of the city; it is accommodated with a very good garden and several other conveniencies. Any person inclining to become a tenant, may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM HUGG. ¶

Cumberland County, ss. July 5, 1775.

THESE are to notice the public, that JONAS SELEY obtained an obligation of me, for the sum of Fifty Pounds, and a note for Four Pounds Fifteen Shillings: These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to take an assignment on said obligation or note, for I am determined not to pay the money, as I have received no value for them.

JOHN GRAHAM. ¶

Bridge-town, Cumberland county, July 10, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the following FALSE REPORTS have been industriously propagated, with the malicious design of injuring my character with the public, viz. First, they reported that I was the author of an advertisement, endeavouring to put a stop to the people from meeting in said county to choose a committee of observation: Secondly, that I had enlisted a number of men to serve under General Gage, and now keep a secret correspondence with him, and that they intercepted a letter from me to him: And thirdly, that I had endeavoured to perswade a Negroe to kill his master, and that I would provide him with suitable instruments to carry the same into execution.---- Now, in justice to my own reputation, and that the good people of this province may not be deceived by such groundless falshoods, I do declare, that these reports are malicious, and without the least foundation; and that however easy it might have been to establish a correspondence with General Gage, were I capable, any ways injurious to America, is without the least foundation; and I do call upon the author or authors of these false reports, to make good their malicious charges, or to take that shame to themselves, which such deserves.--All that I have to request of my countrymen on this or the like occasion is, that they will deal with so much candour and justice towards me, as to discredit any such scandalous reports, until the authors shall exhibit some proof in support of their charges, and this I trust no good man will think unreasonable, as he cannot but be aware, that the most innocent may be condemned, unless this great rule of justice be observed. RICHARD CAYFORD. ¶

Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Swanson-street, Southwark, near the Sign of St. Patrick, an indented servant woman, named *Jane Jackson*, about 23 or 24 years of age; she is about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, a stout fat woman; came from Ireland; is an artful sly body; run away in March last, and was taken up at the Yellow Springs; it is likely she will change her name to that of *Sally Hill*, as she did before; had on, when she went away, a linen cap, a new shift, a new black quilt, lined with red serge, old shoes, with yellow buckles, a blue and white striped short gown, a good check apron, and a check handkerchief. Whoever secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that her master may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JACOB JONES.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to carry her off, at their peril. ¶

Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.

WHEREAS, agreeable to an Act of Assembly of this Province, Four-pence a Gallon Duty is laid on spirituous Liquors, for the Support of the Government of the same, the Retailers whereof, and likewise those that are indebted for the Duty on the Liquors aforesaid for their private Use, are hereby desired speedily to discharge the same.

Those whose Accounts have stood beyond the customary Time of Payment, will please to take Notice, that unless they are speedily discharged, I shall sue for the same.

¶ WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of July inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Christian Riffert, in the Northern Liberties, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street continued into the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and between Vine and Callowhill-streets; containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 130 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Benezett, and others; late the estate of Lewis Prahl; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, that commodious and pleasantly seated INN, commonly called the Jolly Post, with the appurtenances, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging; situate on the west side of the Bristol road, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, in the township of Oxford; containing 45 acres and 26 perches; late the estate of Joseph Thornhill; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

York-Town, June 9, 1775.

BY virtue of sundry writs to me directed, on the 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at the house of Casper Runecker, in the town of Hanover, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Manheim township, York county, containing 230 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Frederick Gelwix, Nicholas Fisher, and others, with a good dwelling and convenient out-houses thereon erected; the soil is exceeding rich and well watered, a large quantity of meadow made and more may be made thereon; being seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Weise.

And on the 22d of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at the dwelling-house of Henry Herglerote, in Heidlebergh township, York county, a certain messuage, plantation, improvement and tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Will, Martin Miller, and others, containing 200 acres; there is a fine stream of water, on which a mill was formerly erected, but is now out of repair; the soil very rich and plenty of good meadow ground; seized in execution as the estate of said Henry Herglerote.

¶ CHARLES LUKEN, Sheriff.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 27th of May last, from the subscriber, in Third-street, Philadelphia, an English servant man, named JOHN BRAG, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, said he was brought up to the Brick-yard business; has brown curled hair, is brown faced, pitted with the small-pox, has blue eyes, is slow of speech; had on an old beaver hat, snuff-coloured coatee, yellow single plated buttons, light fustian jacket, without sleeves, yellow single plated buttons, white linen shirt, ozenbrigs trowsers, old grey yarn stockings, new shoes, with square brass buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‖ 6 w. JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

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